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# FREE INDIA

FOUNDER : E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXVIII | Madras, Sunday November 21, 1976 | No. 10

Telegram : KAKITHAM
Phone : 26425

Sri Chamundeeswari Waste Paper Co.

180, Anna Pillai Street.
MADRAS-600 001.

*TO CURE POVERTY ILO SUGGESTS*

## Development Of Agriculture And Rural Industry

**The core of the Third world's poverty is lack of work. About 300 million in developing countries either have no jobs or else do work which is so unproductive that they cannot earn enough to support themselves and their families at a decent standard.**

Before the end of this century, unless there is a dramatic change in the way we run our world, another 1,000 million people will be added to the roll-call of the desperate. Unless the problems of unemployment and underemployment can be solved, there is little hope of breaking the cycle of deprivation which afflicts, from one generation to the next, the poorest 40 per cent of the Third-world population.

Where do we begin? The world is not lacking in ideas; the difficulty is to persuade to put ideas into operation. In order to tackle *that* problem, the International Labour Organisation seeks to be propagate the new strategy which has emerged in the past five years among development experts, and most notably from the ILO's own research and comprehensive employment missions to seven developing countries.

The strategy represents a sharp change of direction from the policies which most countries have been following since the Second World War. It was understandable, particularly after independence, that countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should seek to emulate the path of development which had created the high living standards in the industrial world. To do this they would have had to squeeze into a single generation the industrial revolution which, in West, had spanned two centuries. This was impossible.

They concentrated on the growth rates in the small modern industrial sector of their economies, in the hope that this sector would pull the rest of the nation to prosperity with it. But it has now become obvious that this will not happen: at best, such a development path would leave the next two or there generations of the poorest people still impoverished. Some argue that it would be worse than this; that even after another two or three generations the gap between rich and poor in the Third World would be widening rather than narrowing.

By contrast, the new strategy is aimed at the basic needs of the poorest people. Essentially, that means giving them the kind of work which will provide a roof over their heads; sufficient food, and other elementary human requirements: decent

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## Words To Remember

**Intervening in the debate in Rajya Sabha on the constitution Amendment Bill, the Prime Minister said:**

The idea (of the amendments) was to bring into sharper focus the intentions of the founding fathers of the constitution and re-establish harmony between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary as originally provided in the constitution.

"We are removing the cobwebs created by some recent attempts of the judiciary to encroach into the political and legislative spheres. We are reasserting the sovereignty of the people and pointing out that everything else, including the constitution, is for the people. We are trying to end once for all some needless controversies which stood in the way of quicker progress.

"We are clarifying again beyond doubt, the sovereign constituent powers of parliament, but parliament itself is the creature of the people. What we are doing is to strengthen the people."

"We do not consider elections a distraction, but there are times when one must rise above controversies or anything that will create chaotic conditions". No nation could play around with its stability and "some rights have to suffer a little if it is in the cause of strengthening and survival of the country."

Most of the judges and their judgements were good, but it was the exceptions which created peculiar situations and tended to draw greater attention. "Most judges do not jump into political arena, but one did. These acts highlighted the dangers we face. In ia way we are thankful to Mr. Jutice Subba Rao for having brought into the open something that was long festering under the surface:"

Some opposition parties, getting despaired of their old for power through democratic means, had suggested a different political set up or advocated total revolution When they found they could not function within the limits of the constitution, they set up a committee to revise it.

"In India we have certain situations which do not prevail else where. The Press expects, and it gets all kind of help and amenities from the Government. Where else in the world does the industry depend so much on the Government and yet use what we give against the Govt.? Which Govt. in the world helps institutions to work against it?

"No one can guarantee the nature of the Government in the future. If it is democratically inclined, it will keep to the rules. If not, it will not abide by our rules or constitution regardless of what we might or might not do. Therefore it is best to depend not merely on forms and expressions but to educate the people and strengthen our institutions."

With many pressures and challenges confronting the country, "we cannot afford any sliding back. At this moment, the consolidation of economic gains is essential. Our progress depends on our ability to become self-reliant."

**THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA**

There is nothing in the world that would keep me from professing Christianity or any other faith, the moment I felt the truth of and the need for it. Where there is fear there is no religion.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Nov. 21, 1976

## KARUNANIDHI'S GIMMICKS

The people of Tamil Nadu will be thankful to the HINDU for drawing the attention of the Union Government to the activities of Mr. Karunanidhi, former Chief Minister, now facing a public enquiry into charges of corruption and abuse of power by a commission headed by a judge of the Supreme Court and also a charge under IPC before a special judge in the "wheat sale case."

Choosing not to participate in the proceedings of the commission, Mr. Karunanidhi is addressing meetings all over the state, the theme of his speeches being that he was an honest man, that he was being harassed because he was a Tamilian and that he would have made crores if he had wanted.

Thus Mr. Karunanidhi seems to be enjoying a rare privilege normally not available to an ordinary suspect. Top officials and prominent industrialists have recorded evidence about payments of bribes to Mr. Karunanidhi and company. People have been arrested for minor offences and severely punished. Then, why this special treatment to the former Chief Minister and his anti national gang?

The TNCC Executive also has drawn the attention of New Delhi to recent speeches and writings of D.M.K. leaders. It was pointed out at the Executive Committee meeting that the D. M. K. Ministry was dismissed not merely for corruption but also for spreading racial and linguistic fanaticism.

The DMK leaders have not changed. And if the centre does not step in to check their activities immediately, the consequences will be disastrous.

The amended constitution provides for putting down anti-national forces. We hope the Prime Minister, who acted quickly to clean up the administration in Tamil Nadu, will also clear the obstacles in the way of national integration.

# Bhutapuri—Its Tradition

By T. A. SAMPATHKUMARACHARYA

The Sanskrit name of Sriperumbudur, the birth-place of the great teacher, Sri Ramanujacharya, is Bhuta-puri. The name suggests that the place has something to do with Bhutas or Spirits. The Skanda Purana explains that, actually, Bhutas constructed the town and the temple of Lord Kesava in it.

The story runs thus—On a certain evening Lord Siva began to make his usual Tandava dance, waving his matted locks of hair wildly. He had smeared ashes on his body and wore no clothes. Seeing this, some of his attendants, the Bhutas, began to laugh at him. Siva saw them and got angry; he cursed them to leave his service forthwith.

The Bhutas, naturally felt very sad and being unable to speak to their Lord, they approached Chaturmukha Brahmma and begged for mercy. Brahmma consoled them and directed them to go to the holy forest called Aruna-aranya, situated a few miles to the north-east of Kanchipuram and do penance, there, meditating upon Lord Kesava.

Accordingly the Bhutas went to the said forest and spent a number of years, meditating upon the Lord.

After a long time, the Lord appeared before them, when the latter prostrated before Him and praised Him with the choicest words at their command. The Lord was pleased with them and summoning Lord Siva there, addressed him thus: "O! Sir! These Bhutas, who were punished by you for having disrespected you, have now done severe penance. So, may you be pleased to take them back into your service, again."

He then ordered His chief follower, Ananta, to construct a holy tank nearby. The tank was created almost instantly and the Lord asked the Bhutas to bathe in the new tank, called Ananta-Saras, and then return to their master. Having thus gained their desire, the Bhutas praised the Lord and requested Him to reside permanently in that place, in the same visible form.

The Lord was pleased to grant their request and promised to remain there in the Iconic from.

The Bhutas then constructed a beautiful temple for the Lord and a town to accomodate His worshippers. The town was called Bhutapuri. The Bhutas installed the Lord in that temple and performed the grand Brahmautsavam, concluding on the twelfth day of Vaisakha Sukla. The Lord then directed them to return to mount Kailasa and serve their master as before.

The purana then relates the the story of a valiant King, Harita, by name, who came in the line of such illustrious kings as Yuvanaswa, Mandhata and Ambarisha. One day, this king noticed, while ahunting in a forest, a tiger trying to kill a cow and sent an arrow towards it. The arrow hit the tiger and killed it, no doubt, but in the meanwhile the tiger killed the cow, too. The King was deeply moved at this sight and concluded that he was himself responsible for the death of the cow.

"Oh! Lord!" he began to lament, "I wanted to save the cow, but, instead caused its death. What shall I do to absolve myself of this heinous sin?"

Then a voice was heard in the sky, "O King! do not despair. Go to Bhutapuri right now, and worship the Lord, after taking ceremonial bath in the sacred tank, there. You will be deprived of your sin and gain merit."

Being a bit consoled by this obacle, the King returned to his capital and taking the advice of his priests and ministers, he started to Bhutapuri. The town, with the temple was in complete ruins due to the passage of time. Anyhow the King located the place and the sacred tank. He bathed in it and began to meditate upon the Lord.

Yeas rolled by and on a fine morning the Lord decided to meet His devotee and grant him his desire. So, He appeared before him and said, "O King! Cheer up. Behold, I have come here to bless you. Why are you so much afraid of the sin, when in fact, your aim was to kill, not the cow, but its enemy, the tiger?"

Again, the rigorous penance performed by you in this sacred place has absolved you of all your sins. In addition to it, being pleased with your devotion I grant you Brahman-hood, right now. You will become a Brahmmana, in this very birth and will learn, through My grace, all the mantras, rituals and other spiritual lore, which make an ideal Brahman. You see, this town, which was built a long time ago by Bhutas is now neglected and is in ruins. I want you to rebuild it, along with the temple. You shall, hence-forth, reside here, worshipping Me, with devotion. Adi-Sesha, My chief servant, will be born in your lineage and will do much good to humanity, lifting it from the mire of mundane existence and making it devoted to Me. May you and your followers prosper for ever."

King Harita was immensely pleased with this kind order of the Lord and immediately began to rebuild the township along with the temple of the Lord. By His grace, the work was carried out very easily and efficiently and the Lord was duly installed in the temple on a fine morning. Thus Harita settled down in Bhutapuri and served the Lord for a long time and finally ascended to heaven, by His grace. As foretold by the Lord, Adi-sesha was later born in Harita's line as the great teacher, Sri Ramanuja.

There was one Suketu, a King of the Pandyas, ruling over a vast Kingdom and enjoying every kind of pleasure. He had seven beautiful queens, but unfortunately none of them bore him a child. Suketu was very much perturbed over this and went to the famous Kohetra Gokarna to do penance. Lord Siva was pleasedwith this penance and appearing before him, said, "Rise, O Kingrise. Your sweet queens are all apsaras (celebrated celestial nymphs) who were cursed to be born as humans and remain childless. So, they can, under no circumstance bear children to you. Never the less, you need not despair. Go hence, to the famous Satyavrata Kshetra, where, you will find the jungle called Aruna-and the sacred tank, called Ananta Saras. Bathe in that holy water and worship Lord Kesava. You will find your heart's wishes fulfilled before long."

Accordingly Suketu undertook the journey to the holy Kshetra and having reached it, began to worship the Lord, there, with devotion. One day an apsara called Suruchi and her daughter came to that very place and began to bathe in that tank, Ananta Saras. The maid and the King happened to look at each other, and fell in love at the first sight. The apsara noticed this and thinking that the alliance was a good one, offered her daughter to the King. The latter duly married her and begot three sons. When the eldest son came of age, Suketu installed him upon the throne and directed him to govern the land wisely. He then returned to Bhutapuri and spending his last days in worship of the Lord, ascended to heaven, in course of time.

There are many more instances

(Contd. on page 7)

*The Ecological Balance:*

# Dimensions Of The Problem

By Dr. M. S. SWAMINATHAN,
Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Ecology can be defined as the study of the relationships of living organisms with each other and their environment. Buckminister Fuller used the expression "Spaceship earth" to stress that the resources of earth are finite.

If we look at earth in this way, we can see our planet as a large, very efficient, nature designed spaceship carrying a load of over 3 billion passengers through space at 18.5 miles per second, equipped with its own energy refuelling, recycling and life support systems.

An envelope of air, soil and water together with energy from the sun provides the major ingredients for the evolution and survival of the large number and variety of living organisms on earth. This complex and delicately balanced web of relationships together constitute the biosphere within which man has his place.

Both rich and poor nations have ecological problems which naturally vary in quality and dimension. In the rich nations eco-catastrophies have increased with an increase in affluence. In the poor nations, problems of weather aberrations arising from deforestation, of public health arising from poor sanitation and hygiene and depletion of natural resources due to inadequate conservation are problems which are growing in severity with the growth in population and poverty.

## RECYCLING PRINCIPLES

An awareness of these problems has, however, led to a reappraisal of the pathways of development both in rich and poor nations. For example, a study of the energy requirements of maize production in the United States has shown that simultaneously with an increase in yield, there has been a greater and greater use of non-renewable forms of energy. This in turn has led to a greater interest in agricultural advance based on recycling principles.

Another recent study conducted by the U. S. National Academy of Sciences has warned that unless alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides are swiftly developed and adopted, agricultural production will begin to suffer.

Apart from energy and pollution problems, there has been concern about weather. For example, one hypothesis states that an increase in ground reflectivity or what is known technically as albedo is happening in some areas due to the improper use of land by men and animals. This alters the physical processes in the surrounding atmosphere in such a manner as to cause less rain to fall over the area of increased albedo.

This hypothesis was tested in a special zone of Africa and it was found that where there is an increase in albedo as a result of over-grazing, there has been a corresponding reduction in rainfall. Though these views on the relationship between ground reflectivity and rainfall are yet to be tested widely, there is unanimity among experts that deforestation and removal of ground cover would certainly affect adversely the micro-climate of an area.

## DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM

In poor nations like ours which need rapid economic growth, there is now widespread recognition that economic growth should not only be linked with distributive justice but also with ecological balance. I shall try to illustrate the dimensions of some of the problems we are facing in maintaining ecological balance consistent with the needs of both today and tomorrow. I shall take soil, water, flora and fauna and agriculture as examples

We have four major groups of soil—alluvial, black, red and laterite. Several other types like forest, desert, alkaline, saline and acidic soils occur in smaller areas. We owe our rich natural flora and fauna to wide variability in soil and whether conditions. Unfortunately, however, soil health has been neglected in our country since a long time.

While it take anywhere between 100-400 years for 1 cm. of top soil to be formed in nature, all this soil and much more can be lost in just one year due to erosion. It has been estimated that nearly 80 million hectares out of the 13? million hectares under cultivation require attention from the soil conservation point of view.

A wide range of factors such as denudation of forests and vegetation cover, inappropriate tillage and cropping practices like Jhuming or shifting cultivation are causing loss of good soil through water and wind erosion.

Sea erosion is also a problem in States like Kerala. One estimate indicates that we may be losing annually about 6000 million tonnes of soil due to erosion. The loss of nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potash from such a soil loss has been calculated to be as high as over 2 million tonnes each.

Considering the fact that all our fertiliser factories put together produce only about 1.5 million tonnes of nitrogen equivalent of fertiliser, the implications of the loss of nutrients due to soil erosion are obvious.

Phosphorus loss has been estimated to even exceed 3 million tonnes. Phosphorus is a nutrient for which we have to depend entirely on natural resources. Some experts have hence stressed that phosphorus management and recycling may hold the key to the future of agriculture.

## EFFECTS OF EROSION

Erosion not only depletes the fertility of the affected soils but creates other problems particularly in foothills. For example, in the Hoshiarpur and Ropar districts of Punjab, we can see the deposition of loose sand over fertile land forming almost a sand blanket. This is largely due to indiscriminate cutting of trees in the Siwalik hills, thus facilitating the carrying of sand particles over large distances.

There are other abuses of soil and we have growing problems of salinity, alkalinity and acidity. Improper design of roads could plug natural drainage outlets and cause problems like flooding in areas where normally floods do not occur. Silting accompanied by swampy conditions may produce noxious gases like hydrogen sulphide. The indiscriminate use of land for brick-making leaves permanent scars and leads to the loss of fertile agricultural land.

Thus, deforestation, shifting cultivation, over-growing, improper cropping of undulating land, plugging of natural drains and other forms of poor land management are causing reduced ground water recharge, deterio-

(Contd. on page 6)

## World Bank Assists Bombay Transport

A World Bank loan of US $ 25 million will help finance the development of transport in the metropolitan region of Bombay, one of India's leading industrial, financial and commercial centers.

The Bombay metropolitan region covers a land area of more than 4 000 square kilometers, and includes greater Bombay—the island city of Bombay and its immediate and extended suburbs. Greater Bombay has a population of seven million.

Transport has long been a key factor in Bombay's industrial and commerical growth. About 300,000 of the 1,400,000 jobs in the island city are held by persons residing in the suburbs and areas outside Greater Bombay.

In recent years, however, mass transport capacity has lagged behind demand and the system's performance has deteriorated. Further deterioration could restrict access to the labour market for many of the work force, and constrain economic growth in the region.

The World Bank loan will assist in improving the bus service in Greater Bombay and in supporting development planning and traffic management in the Bombay metropolitan region. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1980 at a total estimated cost of US $ 50.5 million.

The World Bank loan to the Bombay Metropoltan Region Development Authority is for 20 years, including 4½ years of grace. It will carry interest at 8.7 % per annum. The loan will be guaranteed by the Government of India.

*Do You Know*

## Tamil Newspapers

1. Five hundred and twenty seven newspapers were published in Tamil at the end of 1974. Of them sixtyone were dailies, 81 weeklies and 385 other periodicals.
2. Ninety three per cent or 490 Tamil newspapers were published from Tamil Nadu.
3. According to circulation data available, there were 14 big, 27 medium and 281 small newspapers.
4. Tamil newspapers had a total circulation of 35.45 lakhs in 1974, dailies accounted for 8 lakhs, weeklies 14.47 and other periodicals 12.98 lakhs.
5. The circulation of big, medium and small dailies stood at 2.65 lakhs, 3.75 lakhs and 1.60 lakhs respectively. Big newspapers had a share of 57.6 per cent medium 20 per cent, small 22.4 per cent in the total circulation of all newspapers in Tamil.
6. In 1974, there was a decline both in the number and circulation of Tamil papers. In 1973, the total number stood at 580 and circulation at 39.66 lakhs.

# FUN AND LAUGHTER

### THE CAKE

"What are we having for tea?" asked Hobson.

"Spong cake," replied his wife. "I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Brown, the flour from Mrs. Smith, and the sugar from Mrs. Jones."

* * *

### FOUND OUT

Wife: "There was a time when you always called me Daisy; now it's Mr. Brown, as if I were a stranger to you."

Husband: "I've found out my mistake. Daisies shut up at night."

* * *

### BRIBE

Mother: "Well, John, what did you do with the sixpence I gave you as a reward for taking your medicine?"

John: "I bought caramels for threepence, and gave Tom the other threepence for taking the medicine for me."

* * *

### WILL NOT

The father of triplets called up the local newspaper to report the event. The fellow at the other end not quite certain of what had been said, asked, "Will you repeat that?"

Snapped back the proud father: "Not if I can help it."

* * *

### REACTION

A pair of newly-weds had just alighted from a train. "John, dear," said the bride, "let's try to make the people think that we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suit-case!"

* * *

### MISUNDERSTOOD

Little Tommy was taken to tea with the neighbours. In the middle of the meal he turned to his hostess and asked her in his best conversational mannes:

"Did you enjoy your holiday Mrs. Jones?"

"My holiday?" said Mrs. Jones. "I'm afraid I don't understand. I haven't been away."

"Oh," said Tommy. "I thought you had. I heard another say that you and Mr. Jones had been at Loggerheads for the past fortnight."

* * *

### BEST SELLER

'They say that his singing has helped to sell thousands of radio sets."

"I can quite believe it. I sold mine after hearing him."

FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO. MADRAS 1
BO. BOMBAY.


### CONCLUSION

The two youngsters were visiting a museum for want of some more exciting occupation. The exhibits did not excite them very much until they came round a corner and gazed upon a well preserved mummy, swathed in bandages. Underneath was a card with the date B.C. 1412.

"Wonder what those figures mean?" asked Tommy.

"Oh, that's easy!" replied his companion. "I bet that's the number of the car that knocked him down."

* * *

### PARTING KICK

In a crowded cinema a young woman brushed past a man about to take a seat. Before he recovered his balance the young woman and her husband had taken the only two seats available in that part of the theatre.

"Sorry," said the husband; "We just beat you."

"That's O.K.," said the man who had been pushed out: 'I hope you and your Mother enjoy the show.

* * *

### MONEY TO BURN

A bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the guests had departed, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts.

"What are you looking for darling?" asked the bride.

"That fifty-pound cheque your father gave us," he said "I don't see it anywhere."

"Poor Dad is so absent-minded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

* * *

### KNOWS

"I hear you are marrying the woman who owns the house at the corner. A good choice, if I may say so."

"Ah, so you know the house?"

* * *

### MEMENTO

One of John's best friends had died so he called on the widow to express his sympathy. "Geroge and I were great friends," he said. "Isn't there something I could have as a memento?"

She raised her velvety brown eyes which a few seconds before had b en wet with tears. "How would I do?" she asked.

* * *

### FORCE OF HABIT

Dear Old Soul, (who has pulled communication cord in express train): "I'm extremely sorry, guard, but, you see. I'm so accustomed to travelling on the buses."

* * *

### THE WINNER

In darkest Africa two men were watching a leopard charging a large, fat man.

"Can you spot the winner?" asked one.

"The winner is spotted," replied the other.

### CRUSHING REJOINDER

A pompous individual visitig a school was asked to question the children on geography. He began: "What is the capital of Olland ?"

'H!" was the crushing rejoiner from someone in the back row.

* * *

### MAKING IT BRIEF

"Sir, I want to tender my resignation."

"Never mind making it tender—make it brief."

* * *

### DEFINITION

Exasperated by the misbehaviour of her six-year-old son, "You're a little devil," said his mother.

'What's that?" he asked.

"A devil," said his mother, "is a monster with horns and a tail."

"Don't be daft," said the child, "that's a bull."

* * *

### ECONOMY

"Was your lecture on economy a success?'

"Yes, they gave me two hearty cheers."

* * *

### SMILE OF DESPAIR

There had been a fire, and the neighbours were discussing it.

"What did Mac Tavish look like during the fire at his factory last night?" asked one.

"Well," was the reply, "you never saw such a smile of des pair on a man's face."

* * *

### FULL

Tommy was a guest at a party at which the refreshments were lavish. The hostess spotted him sitting in a corner. "Wont, you have something more Tommy?" she asked.

"No thank you," he replied, "I'm full."

"Well" suggested the hostess, "put some fruit and cake in your pockets to eat on the way home."

"No thank you," came the reply; they're full, too."

* * *

### STILL WAITING

"I am going to kiss you before I go," said the young man who had out stayed his welcome.

"Do it now, while I'm still young replied the girl, wearily.

* * *

### BURNING LETTERS

Blonde: "Do you burn my love letters to you?'

Soldier: "They're so hots honey, they burn themselves."

* * *

### FOLLOW THE LEADER

"What happens to the horses you follow?"

'Oh, they usually follow the other horses."

* * *

A Jew and a Scot went into business together and both went blind watching each other.

### MISS HIM

A little old lady in her seventies went to a doctor. She detailed all her ailments, real and imaginary, but seemed most concerned about a recurring dream in which she was deligently pursued by a personable young man who wanted to flirt with her. The doctor advised her how she might sleep more soundly.

In a few days she returned. "Don't tell me you aren't sleeping better nowadays" said the doctor.

"Oh, I'm sleeping fine," the old lady replied. "But to tell the truth, I certainly miss that young man!"

* * *

### HIS LIVING

Reading the racing results, a punter registered despair.

"Down again?" his friend asked.

"Down again," was the reply. "That's £20 I've lost today and last week I lost £30, £15 and £40."

"What a fool you are!" said the other. "Why don't you give it up?"

"Give it up? Heavens, man, I can't do that. It's my living!"

* * *

### NO PRESCRIPTION

"Doctor, what should a woman take when she is run down?"

"The license number madame the license number."

* * *

### QUESTION

"Tell the court exactly what happened."

"What after I've pleaded 'Not Guilty'?"

* * *

### COUNTING UP

"How do you like being married to a boxer?"

"Not so good. Every morning, I have to count ten before I can get him up."

* * *

### NOT DIRT

Izzy: I know a restaurant where we can eat dirt cheap.

Dizzy: Who wants to eat dirt?

* * *

### OPINION

A young woman, newly engaged, took her fiance to be "inspected" by a fearsome aunt who had the uncomfortable habit of saying exactly what she thought.

As the young couple were leaving, the aunt said to her niece, "My dear, I'd rather have him for lunch than for life."

* * *

### THE WINNER

"I hope you enjoyed your game with the major," said the hostess to one of her guests "He's very clever at cards, isn't he?"

"He certainly is," replied the guest. "He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it:"

* * *

### IN THE FAMILY

"How is that Joan attracts all the men?"

"I think it runs in the family: Her father's steel magnate."

For The Week 21st November To 27th November 1976

**GLOSSARY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arudra | —திருவாதிரை |
| Pushya | —பூசம் |
| Ashlesha | —ஆயில்யம் |
| Purva Phalguni | —பூரம் |
| Uttara Phalguni | —உத்திரம் |
| Anuradha | —அனுஷம் |
| Jyeshtha | —கேட்டை |
| Purva Ashada | —பூராடம் |
| Uttara Ashada | —உத்திராடம் |
| Shravana | —திருவோணம் |
| Dhanistha | —அவிட்டம் |
| Satha Bhishag | —சதயம் |
| Purva Bhadra-pada | —பூரட்டாதி |
| Uttara Bhadra-pada | —உத்திரட்டாதி |

**MESHA (ARIES)**
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should be able to solve some of your problems. But you cannot expect complete relief till another fifteen days. Financial position will improve but you should avoid speculative investments. Partnership matters could be finalised. You should also try to develop foreign contacts to improve your business. Family members will be cooperative. Health requires attention. Avoid impulsive actions on 21 & 22nd.

★

**VRISHABA (TAURUS)**
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. You should be able to solve your problems with the help of your partners. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You sh uld wait for some more time to implement your plans. Your efforts will start paying after a month's period. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Legal matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. You should be prepared for unexpected events on 23rd & 24th.

★

**MITHUNA (GEMINI)**
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

MILDLY favourable period. You should be able to finalise partnership matters. Family matters requires attention and you can expect much cooperation from them. Financial position will not be satisfactory. But speculative gains are indicated. Health requires attention. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Matters relating to children could be finalised. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme regarding business changes. Favourable days 21st & 22nd.

★

**KATAKA (CANCER)**
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investmen's. You should avoid friction with your superiors in your office. You should also be prepared for unexpected transfer. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 23rd & 24th.

★

**SIMHA (LEO)**
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

MIXED results are indicatedr You should wait for some moe. time to implement you programme. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Avoid friction with your superiors You should be prepared for a transfer during December-January. You should avoid foreign travels for some more time. You should also be cautious in dealing with foreigners. Favourable days 25th & 26 h.

★

**KANYA (VIRGO)**
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. You can expect cooperation and encouragement from your superiors. Promotional possibilities are bright and you should try to utilise this opportunity to better your prospects. Property matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Health will improve. Favourable days: 21st & 22nd.

★

**THULA (LIBRA)**
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You cannot expect quick results for your efforts. However you can expect encouragement from your superiors. Family matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You should also avoid speculative investments. Avoid friction with associates. Legal matters should be handled properly to avoid complications later. Favourable days: 23rd & 24th.

★

**VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)**
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Promotional possibilities are bright and you should make best use of this oppourtunity to get the support of your superiors. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Partnership matters should be finalised as early as possible. Favourable days: 25th & 26th.

★

**DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)**
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MILDLY favourable period. You can expect cooperation from your superiors. The efforts you were making in the last six months will start paying now. However it will take some more time to consolidate your gains. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. You will be undertaking short journeys frequently. Favourable days: 23rd & 24th.

★

**MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)**
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

YOU will be entering a favourable period in a couple weeks. You should be prepared to make best use of the opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Health requires attention. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid further complications. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days: 21 & 22nd.

**KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)**
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAVOURABLE period to start new ventures. You should make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospect. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Avoid friction with associates. Favourable days: 23rd & 24th.

★

**MEENA (PISCES)**
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

YOU have to wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided. Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. Partnership matters requires attention. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Avoid friction with associates. You will be able to solve some of your problems after the end of this month. Favourable days: 25th & 26th.

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## Electrifying News

Moscow: Summer lightning is common during May and June evenings and it has been observed that this tends to boost the production of eggs. Following up this place of information, Soviet specialists placed test-groups of Leghorns in two windowless poultry-houses at Bratsevo Poultry Factory in Moscow. Electric discharges were created for 20 seconds at a time by 500 watt lamps at 1 a.m. and 3 a.m., against a background of constantly extended "day-light". The 'lightning" had its effect: after ten months each bird in the group subjected to it had produced 220-230 eggs —eight to ten more than birds in the control group.

From Page 3

# Dimensions of the Problem

ration of soil, flooding of low land areas, sedimentation of small tanks and large reservoirs, wastage of precious water in to the ocean and above all lower crop yeilds.

We can hence continue to neglect our soil only at the peril of our future. This has been aptly described by an eminent soil scientist who stated that the "Use of land is a down to earth index of a civilization, for land has been the silent partner in the rise and fall of civilization."

## CONSERVATION OF WATER WEALTH

I shall now turn to water. As in soils, we are blessed with abundant ground and surface water resources. However, the efficiency of use of our water resources needs much improvement.

In fact, during the South-west monsoon period when we receive much of our rainfall, crop production has not registered the same advance as during the rabi season when there is much less rainfall.

Water conservation is poor in dry farming areas. In fact, the land is even cultivated during the rainy season in a considerable proportion of the heavy black soil with the result there is considerable soil erosion.

Poor water conservation also results in enigmas like some of the highest rainfall regions in the world as in Meghalaya, experiencing acute scarcity of even drinking water during March—April. Conservation and pumping of a small portion of the huge quantity of water received during the monsoon season can help to avoid such problems.

So far, contamination from industrial affluents is not as serious in our country as in some of the affluent nations. However, we need to keep a vigil so that we do not, face the same fate with reference to our fish and other aquatic resources. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 is disigned for this purpose.

## IMPORTANCE OF FLORA AND FAUNA

I would now like to turn to the conservation of our flora and fauna. Some of our wild life like tiger and lion as well as birds like the great Indian bustard would have practically vanished but for the steps taken by the wild-life Board and other agencies.

Our plant genetic resources are also very rich. However, our efforts in collecting and conserving such material have not been commensurate with the potential as well as need. Take for example, tubers like *Dioscorea deltoids* and *Diosco ea floribunda* occurring in the western Himalayas which are rich in steriods like Diosgenin used in the preparation of oral contraceptives.

This valuable material was being collected from wild state and exploited by drug companies. Such an exploitation would lead to the rapid extinction of the material. Fortunately, steps have been taken to collect some of this material and cultivate them.

Another example is provided by rice where we have over 25,000 different varieties in the country. When a large number of old varieties get replaced with a few improved ones, the valuable genes present in the older varieties such as those which confer resistance to pests may get lost, unless simultaneous action is taken to preserve the old varieties.

Gene erosion or the loss of valuable genes generally tends to go unnoticed since it is not visible to the naked eye in the same way as soil erosion. Therefore such work tends to get much less attention and support.

However we must remember that the loss of valuable genes implies the loss for future agriculture the fruits of thousands of years of natural and human selection. We need to identify in our country crop genesantuaries on lines similar to the genesanctuaries and preserve the ecological conditions under which much rich natural variability has been generated.

## GROWING ENERGY NEEDS

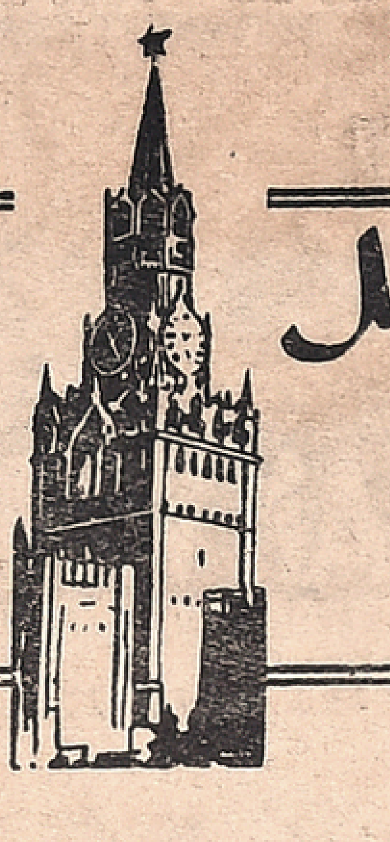
Growing energy needs is another major problem in maintaining ecological balance. About 57% of our energy used is in the rural domestic ection. Rural energy needs will have to be met by a multi-pronged strategy including growing trees, bio-gas production and solar energy utilisation. The scope for social forestry or what is called energy plantations has been pointed out by the National Commission on Agriculture.

For example, it has been calculated that a village with about 100 households can meet its domestic energy requirements by growing appropriate trees and shrubs in about five hectares. Surely in most of our villages we have over 5 hectares of unused and barren community land. Such trees, if properly chosen, may also give some food to animals and manure to the soil.

The environment policy advocated in the richer nations is designed to protect the high standard of living resulting from the unprecedented growth in the exploitation of natural resources during the last century from serious damage by the very process of such growth. It is of necessity a policy based on a series of DONTs. This is inevitable since the aim is to undo some of the damage already done or to prevent further damage along the same lines.

We are fortunately in a position to build a positive policy of economic ecology based on a series of Dos rather than DONTs. Integrated land use involving a relevant combination of agriculture, forestry, fishery and an mal husbandry, integrated strategies of nutrient supply and pest control, greater attention to organic recycling and water conservation and extensive tapping of sunlight through the agency of green plants and simple heat collectors can help us to improve our rural economy without ecological harm.

—*Courtesy*. Akashvani, Delhi.



# Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

## SOVIET EXPERT ON ANCIENT INDIAN MATHEMATICIAN ARYABHATA

Alexander Volodarsky, D.S., of the Institute of the History of Science and Technology, Moscow, has written an article on the contribution of the ancient Indian mathematician Aryabhata to the world of mathematical science. He says that one tremendous achievement of Indian scholarship was the decimal place-value system which took final shape only in India. "It is in Aryabhata that the first rules of this system are to be found, namely the square-root and cube-root evaluation."

The writer has pointed out that closely related to the decimal place-value system was the alphabetic numeration also given by Aryabhata. Such numerations were aimed at reducing the long strings of words arising when numbers are written in a verbal form. Aryabhata makes wide use of the positional principle which is an intrinsic feature of the present system of calculus.

Enumerating the other achiements of Aryabhata the writers says: "The rule of three first appeared in Aryabhata It contains the first Indian description of the evaluation of the square and cube roots; the treatise considers several very interesting problems which had played great role in the development of mathema ics; Aryabhata was also the first to formulate the rules of integer solution of indeterminate methods of finding the general term, the sum and the number of terms of an arithmetical progression; for his time Aryabhata's estimation of the 'pye' was rather accurate; his table of sines was an important contribution."

* * *

## SOVIET—CHINESE RELATIONS

The well-known Soviet political commentator Mr. Konrad Smirnov has highlighted the Soviet attitude to its relations with the People's Republic of China. "The Soviet Union," he points out, "has repeatedly declared its readiness to sit down to talks with Chinese representatives and settle all problems related to the normalisation of relations between itself and the People's Republic of China. And the recent reiteration of this Soviet position, in the background of the political processes now taking place in China, has been intended to remind Peking and the whole world once again that the Soviet Union nurture no 'dark schemes' with regard to China, and is prepared to conduct a constructive dialogue with it."

The commentator has added that Hua-feng's assumption of the office of Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the other changes in the Chinese leadership have been received by the Soviet public with great interest because these developments give grounds for hope that there are now many opportunities for positive moves in the policy of the PRC.

"China being the great neighbour of the Soviet Union with a long common border, the Soviet people naturally want that border to become a border of peace which unites peoples rather than divides them and through which extensive trade and other cooperation can and should be carried out for the benefit of the two countries and the whole of humanity. Such a turn of events would meet the interests not only of the Soviet Union and China, but also of other countries, since normalisation of relations between Moscow and Peking will lead to a clearing of the air in the Far East, in Asia, indeed in the whole world", he concludes.

## LATE UNCLE

"I'd like you to paint a portrait of my late uncle."

"Well, bring him in."

"I said my la e uncle."

"Well, bring him in as soon as he gets here."

# Sculptures Speak-Madras Artists Make Them

By V. PARANJOTHI

Art is a communication medium. Fine arts, particularly sculpture, as the history of Indian Arts has unfolded, have a multi-faceted mission to inform, inspire, educate and entertain as well.

The prime aim of the artist in the present context is not to draw himself into seclusion and delight in his creations. He is a moving spirit with certain aims in society. The social ethos, environs and human activity in varied fields and the humming industrial civilisation certainly influence his conception of creativity and his art work. His vision, people expect, should elevate them from inspired level and mundane moorings and help embellish the environment of their living. Needless to say that an artist—a painter, a sculptor, a dancer or a graphic visualiser—has an obligation to meet the exacting demands and proclivities of the connossieurs as also common people with artistic outlook and taste. His themes for visual presentation has got to be extricated from a complex of compelling obscuanist topics. This kind of progmatism and visualisation skill was seen in abundance in the display of sculptural pieces exhibited at Madras College of Arts and Crafts. The exhibition held under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Lalit Kala Akadomy (Nunkalai Kuzhu) was inaugurated by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Union Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation, who is also the Chairman of the Indian Lalit Kala Akademy, New Delhi, on October 30.

The sculpture *'Future'* by Kanniyappan is a dedicated piece which speaks immensely of the dexterity of the artist. He has chosen a current topic of importance and brought forth forcibly the thoughts of 20 point programme through the medium of glass and copper. For a lay man or a casual onlooker, it may appear a thick glazed and corrugated comic copper figure. But a little careful viewer may not miss the message that the sculpture conveys. Kanniyappan, a popular artist who made a mark in erecting a giant Veerabadra statue in plaster and iron at the entrance to the first Tourist Trade Fair held in 1973 on the Madras Island ground, has a distinct felicity in designing and chiselling figures, combining in the pieces the bubbling spirit of contemperory ideas and fresh thoughts.

The sculpture of T.R.P. Mookiah *"Wild Bill Chase"* in plaster amply illustrates that the artists, often called by others or imposing themselves as modern, have not forgotten the beautiful rural landscape, the innocuous life of the unsophisticated village folk who oil the wheel of the nation. Indian art has come a long way, but it is the rural pathos and rhym and rythm from which the Indian art blossomed. Mookiah's moorings in art and his approach to use plaster to spotlight the rural sport 'Bull Fight' have earned him many awards. The 'Wild Bull Chase' at the exhibition drew a chain of connossieurs. The excellence in visual presentation, of the ferocity of the bull and the unabated determination of the sturdy villager to control the animal, add new dimensions to the vision and conceptual characteristics and high calibre of the artist.

True, that the contribution of Tamil Nadu to the contemporary Indian art is no way less, and, the proposed centre of the Lalit Kala Akademy at Madras will certainly go a long way in furhering the interests of the artists and help them to work with enthusiasm and hope, that the patrons of art in India would not fail to make the people in all walks of life understand that "Man does not live by bread alone".

LITTLE SPORT

Father: "How are you getting on at school, John?"

Son: "Be a sport, dad: I never ask you how you're getting on at the office."

From page 1

# Development of...

water supply and sanitation, schools for their children, medical care and transport to take them to work or market.

EMPLOYMENT IS THE KEY

One startlingly simple fact lies at the centre of the new strategy: to help the poorest people, you must provide work where most of them are. Probably four fifths of the people in the Third World still live in rural areas, so the international organisations are now directing their primary efforts towards agriculture and rural industry. But chronic poverty in the countryside has already driven millions of people into the slums of the great cities, and an additional effort is needed to build up the small-scale industries and services which are the only hope of livelihood for these people.

All this represents a sharp change of emphasis, which has not yet been fully accepted by all governments in the developing countries. They are being asked to concentrate their efforts not on the comparatively well-off people in the modern sector of their economies—who often have most of the political influence—but on people who, in terms of politics, are of no importance at all. It means a drastic redistribution of wealth and influence *within* the Third World.

But it would also require sacrifice from the industrial world. It is useless for the poor nations to develop their agriculture and small-scale industry unless they can find markets for their products. More trade among the developing countries will provide some markets, of course, but if they are to make a real economic breakthrough and dramatically improve the living standards of all their people in one generation, they need help from the rich world.

Initially, that means aid—much more than at present, and directed to the right kind of projects. But it also means freer trade—in commodities, processed agricultural products, and manufactured goods. That, in turn, implies a new international division of labour. The rich world will have to face the problems created for its own industry and agriculture by the ability of the Third-world to produce more cheaply and efficiently items which were once a monopoly of the West. The rich countries are going to have to move gradually out of industries like textiles, footwear, leather goods, and some branches of electronics, because the developing countries now have what the economists call comparative advantage in these industries.

The task for both rich and poor countries, is daunting. But the alternative to a great coperative effort to cure the world's worst poverty by the year 2000 is a niggling, ungenerous human race, waging economic wars or even armed conflicts over the diminishing resources of the planet.

From page 2

# Bhutapuri - Its Tradition

of people who came to this pious Satyavrata Kshetra, bathed in the holy waters of Ananta-Saras, worshipped at the feet of Lord Kesava and had all their hearts desires fulfilled.

This is the story narrated in the Skanda Purana. Saint Satakopa, Nammalwar, as he is usually called, refers to some Bhutas in his famous Sahasragiti or Tiruvoymoli. In the second decad of the fifth centum of that beautiful work, the Saint greets a number of devotees of the Lord, who came to meet him from different parts of the Univers. The Saint addresses the public at large and advises them to give up their worldly habits and worship at the feet of the Lord and get freed from the unending cycle of births, deaths and misery. Often this wholesome advice falls on dead ears; but sometimes people getting interested in it, flock before the Saint to hear from him in greater detail. That was what happened just now. In other words, many people approached the Saint begging for his blessings and intructions. Seeing such a huge assembly, the noble souls that reside in Sweta Dwipa etc., also came to Alwar Tirunagari and watched the unique wonder.

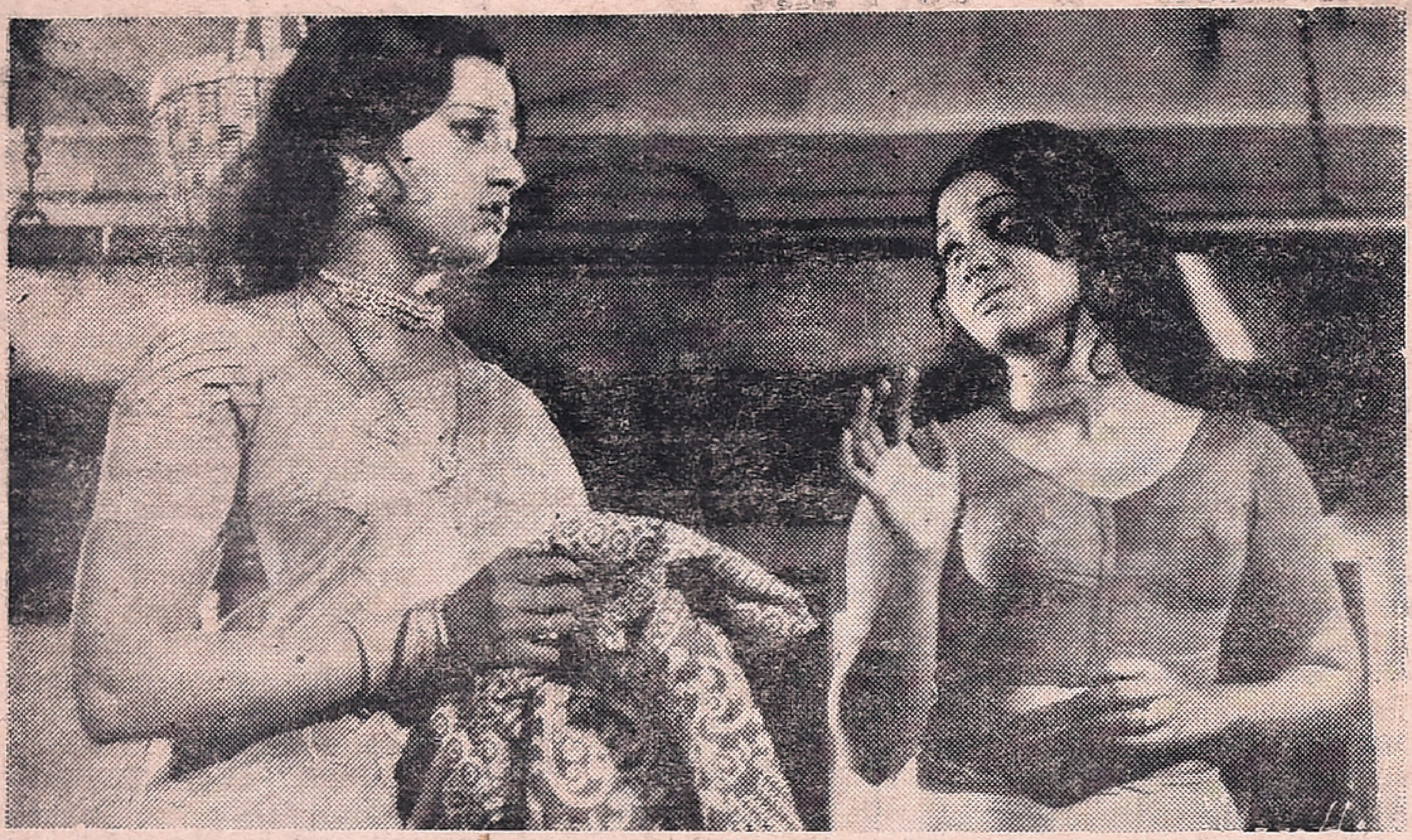
The Saint could behold them too. The sight of so many devotees filled his heart and he began to congratulate them and wish them good luck, in this decad (V-2), beginning with the words "Poliga poliga," thus—"Prosperity to you, all prosperity to you!. All unpleasant curses have come to an end. Hell becomes empty. The Lord of Death shall cease to visit this place. You will presently find out that cruel Kaliyuga shall come to an end. Behold! the Bhutas of the ocean-hued Lord have gathered here singing and dancing everywhere..."

Mention is here made of the Lord's Bhutas. This word, Bhuta, occurs not only in this, but in many other verses of this decad. It is scarcely used in any other place in Sahasragiti. The word means, in this connection, one who has a positive i. e. purposeful existence. The Taitritiya Upanishad postulates that he is a virtually non existent entity, who has no knowledge of God and he alone exists, who believes in God. The word Bhuta is here used in this sense and should therefore be taken to connote a true devotee. One of the Alwar is called Bhuta Yogi to connote that he is a true devotee.

Our Acharyas say that in this verse, Saint Nammalwar is alluding to the incarnation of Sri Ramanuja, who would put an end to Kali and usher the good Kritayuga, by converting the whole of humanity into the Lord's devotees.

Tradition says that at that time, a tiny idol of Sri Ramanuja came forth from the toe of the the Saint, which was handed down to successive generations and finally got installed in a seperate temple at Alwar Tirunagari. So, the word Bhuta, often used in this decad can be taken to allude to Bhuta-puri, the birth place of Sri Ramanuja.

In other words, it means that Bhuta-puri is a place wherein Bhutas (i.e. the Lord's true devotees) reside. So Nammalwar suggests that the great Saviour (Sri Ramanuja) would appear in Bhutapuri, or the abode of the Lord's devotees. The recurrence of the word Bhuta, in this unique decad, which alludes to that advent of Sri Ramanuja, must certainly have some significance and that can possibly be nothing else, but the one explained just now.



Padmini and Padmapriya in "Unnai Naan Sandhithen."

# "Sathiathinde Nizhalil"

Kaimal, a retired judge and a believer in karma theory leads a peaceful life reading Bhagavat Gita. He has three sons, Prakash, a Supdt. of Police, Raghu, a Public Prosecutor and Prabha, the youngest, an embodiment of immorality. The up-

On Solomy, a cabret dancer in a hotel, is murdered. Prakash, as D. S. P. takes up the investigation. He arrests Prabha on charge of murdering Solomy. Raghu resigns his post and defends Prabha in the trial at court. To the astonishment of all Prabha admits having committed the murder but refuses to divulge the reason when asked. Prabha gets death sentence. During the meeting of the family with Prabha in the jail prior to execution he whispers something in the ears of Neeraja, the little daughter of Prakash.

Prabha is hanged and Kaimal also dies of heart attack simultaneously after knowing that Prabha had risked his life for the sake of his father. How a photo is found in the shirt of Prabha kept in the house, how the brothers behave in the trying circumstances form the rest of the story.

N.M. Sudhir (1975 Best Actor Award winner for this film by Kerala Govt) as Prabha, Ummer as Prakash, Thikkurusi as Kaimal, Janardanan as Raghu, Saraswati as Ragu's wife, Sree Latha as wife of Prakash have acted ably. Pleasing music and photography make the film entertaining. Babu Nanthancode directed the film which is produced by Prema Shanmugam.

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The blooming young star Kavitha, who was introduced by producer-director Sridhar in his film "O Manju," appears like this in Vijayabhaskar Films' colour film in Tamil titled "Kattrinile Varum Geetham." She is cast against Muthuraman. Direction is by S P. Muthuraman.

## Busy Bees

Horror films are still very much in vogue with producers, especially since "Jaws" proved to be such a box-office hit. American producer Irwin Allen has now decided to make a film inspired by Arthur Herzog's new novel about bees. It will tell about a monstrously huge swarm of bees attacking New York and making life a hell on earth for its dwellers.

# India Wins First Test

India has won the first cricket test match held at Bombay against the tourning Newzealand team with a comfortable margin 162 of runs. India is one up in the three test series.

The highlights of the Test are:

A century (119) by S. M. Gavaskar, his first on Home soil in a test match, in the first innings.

A breezy 88 by India's wicket keeper Syed Kirmani who helped India pile up a comfortable total of 399 on the second day.

A century (104) by John Parker for Newzealand. It is his third in international cricket and first against India.

A sparkling knock of 82 runs (including eleven 4's and three 6's) by B. P. Patel in the second knock.

Lanky Venkataraghavan became the sixth Indian bowler to take 100 wickets in test cricket when we dismissed Hadlee in the first innings. He achieved the feat in 33 test appearances in a short period of eleven years. He is the first cricketer from Tamil Nadu to do. He took his first as well as the 100th wicket against Newzealand.

A fine piece of bowling by Indian skipper B. S. Bedi who routed the second innings of Newzealand with a tally 5 wickets for 27 runs.

The second test will be played at Kanpur from November 18 and the third test at Madras from November 26.

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## Food For Thought

It took a princeton University physicist just four months to make an atomic bomb of his own. Using information which he said he had obtained from open sources, he designed a model of a round device weighing 125 pounds. He claimed that its TNT equivalent was about one third of the American A bomb which killed 70,000 people in Hiroshima in 1945. The physicist said he had done it to prove that it was not difficult for a man (a terrorist, for instance) to manufacture a nuclear device if can lay hands on plutonium.

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## Latest Diamond Style

The rich in the West are coming to realize more and more that they should not parade the luxury they live in. More they are even trying to prove their 'kinship' with ordinary folk and their 'respect' for labour. In France, newspapers write, it is now held in the best of taste to wear valuables in the form of labour instruments and tools. One example is an ordinary wrench made of oxide-coated steel adorned with a five-carat diamond. The price of this kind of wrench is 240,000 francs

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy.